

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO

INTELLOFAX 14

COUNTRY Albania

DATE DISTR 20 Feb 52

SUBJECT 1. Factories in Shkoder
2. Tobacco Production in Albania

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS
LISTED BELOWDATE OF
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

25X1

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U. S. CODE AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

1. The economic development of Albania is dependent to a considerable degree upon the output of the cement factory at Shkoder. From May 1945 when it was nationalized until the split with Tito, the factory was directed by two Yugoslav engineers, Corufelt (sic) and Brankovic. Since July or August 1948 it has been under the supervision of Soviet engineers. 25X1
2. Most of the output of the state-controlled macaroni factory in Shkoder is distributed to Albanian Workers' Party members. The macaroni is of poor quality.
3. The "Branko Kadija" state-controlled oil and soap factory in Shkoder is supervised by a Soviet soap expert. The quality of the soap produced is poor.
4. There is a small state-controlled tannery in Shkoder which processes the few hides which are not sent to the Soviet Union. Its production is very small.
5. The state-controlled knitted goods factory in Shkoder is one of the largest of its kind in Albania. Soviet experts are training workers for employment in the large "Stalin" spinning and textile mill being constructed at Yzberishe near Tirana.
6. The area under tobacco cultivation in Albania is about 51,000 ditars (sic - hectares ?) compared to 22,000 ditars in 1938. Tobacco producers are required to deliver to the state almost their entire crop by 15 September of each year. For every ditar under cultivation the producer must sell 51 kilos of tobacco to the state. During the past two years, the state has received about 520,00 kilograms of tobacco. The average price fixed by the state is about 40 lek per kilogram.
7. If the producer does not wish to be paid in money, he may receive the following goods in exchange for 100 kilos of tobacco: 80 kilos of maize; 15 meters of cloth; 5 pairs of sandals; 4 spools of thread; 8 kilos of kerosene; 2 kilos of soap; and nails, string, and kitchen utensils in a total value of 300 leks.
8. In the four agricultural areas into which Albania is divided, tobacco is cultivated in areas 2 and 3. The district of Shkoder, one of the largest tobacco producing areas in Albania, is in area 2.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1

STATE #	NAVY #	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY #	NR #	FBI	

Document No. 000

No Change in Class. ☒

☐ Declassified

Class. Changed To: TS S

Auth.: HR 70-2

Date: SEP 6

By

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

RETURN TO RECORDS CENTER
IMMEDIATELY AFTER USE
JOB 237 BOX 3
23764

222817

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-2-



25X1

9. The largest tobacco warehouses in Albania are at Shkoder. At the end of 1948 and the beginning of 1949, new warehouses, located 1 kilometer north-east of the city, were built on an area covering 1131 square meters. They are two-story buildings, 68 meters long and 17.5 meters wide.
10. At the "29 Nentori" (November) state-controlled cigarette factory, cigarettes are produced mostly for the Albanian armed forces.
11. Tobacco has remained scarce in Albania despite the increase in production since 1938, reportedly because most of the tobacco is shipped to the Soviet Union.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY